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The LA INSULAR OF AMERICA cigar is unlike any other 5c cigar as regards SHAPE, QUALITY, and WORKMANSHIP. The smoker notices its distinctiveness and likens it to the MANILA of old. The American Insular is made of a blend of tobacco particularly desirable for this climate, in a factory where personal cleanliness is exacted.

It has that MANILA flavor and effect so desirable in the tropics. We give each dealer a guarantee whereby he may return the cigars anytime within one year and receive purchase price paid in full. Dealer can't get stuck, can he? If out of town buyers return them we will pay freight charges. Not much risk there either. But don't think that a cigar which we unconditionally back to this extent everywhere is anything like the cigars made by manufacturers generally. It is altogether different.

It will cost the dealer a little more because it costs us more, but any dealer who has sold the La Insular of America will tell you it is his leader today.

The trade name is registered by us at Washington, D.C. The labels purchased by us of the Lithographer and the cigars made under our personal supervision to order. It has taken one year to produce this brand. It is a PERFECT smoke.

David Lawrence & Co.

Fort near Merchant Street,
HONOLULU, H. T.

GRAND JURY ON SLAVERY

Investigation Is
Ordered by
Estee.

WILL LOOK
INTO LABOR LAW

Said That United States Contractors
Work Their Men More
Than Eight Hours.

The United States grand jury is to investigate into slavery alleged to be practiced among themselves by the Asiatics.

Judge Estee in his charge to the Federal grand jury yesterday, called attention not only to the above violation, but also into the alleged infraction of the eight-hour labor law by United States contractors. This last is believed to be an outgrowth of the charge by the labor unions that the contract for a small building at the naval station has been let to a sub-contractor who is using non-union laborers and working them overtime.

The new venire secured by Marshal Hendry reported yesterday at 10 o'clock and upon answering in the affirmative as to the questions as to citizenship and knowledge of the English language the court asked if any of them had any legal reason why they should not serve. As one or two were about to speak Judge Estee stopped them with "Never mind, this is the best jury I have ever seen. You may all serve."

He appointed J. B. Atherton as foreman, and instructed the jury that it could fix the time of its sessions. The jury is composed of twenty-three, the largest number allowable under the law. The smallest number is to be sixteen.

The jury held its first session yesterday afternoon and considered the case of Captain Wallace. It also examined to a small extent into the slavery charge.

The jury was first assigned to the court stenographer's office on the second floor, which had previously called for complaint from the circuit grand jury. They were finally allowed to take up quarters in the room adjoining the United States clerk's office.

Judge Estee's charge to the grand jury was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury—A United States Grand Jury is composed of not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-three men selected from the body of the district. Two duties are incumbent upon you as grand jurors: one a duty to the government; the other a duty to the citizen.

The court instructs you that your sessions are to be secret, and what you do is to be kept secret.

Your jurisdiction reaches to all parts of the Territory of Hawaii, and it is your duty to see that you are fairly and fearlessly investigate all crimes which are made such by the laws of the United States, in this Territory.

I instruct you especially to examine all matters called to your attention by the Assistant United States District Attorney, and also to all matters which may be brought to your or any of your personal attention, coming from any other source, if they are offenses against the laws of the United States.

The enforcement of the law and the security of the property which such enforcement guarantees, are necessary to good government, and to the business and financial prosperity of this community; and so you are to give to all infractions of the laws of the United States your careful attention.

I charge you not to present any matter, unfairly, or by any unjust influences, and you are to leave no man unrepresented through fear of what might result from the faithful performance of your duty.

The government guards with jealous care the administration of public justice, and for the time you are the guardians of public law in this Territory.

If any one shall attempt to influence your action on this Grand Jury, you should immediately notify the court or the Assistant United States District Attorney.

It is prescribed by the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5405 thereof, that

"Every person who attempts to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Gentlemen of the Jury, under the constitution of the United States, there can be no conviction for a felony unless the party has first been indicted by a Grand Jury, and thus Grand Jurors are necessary in the administration of criminal justice in all United States Courts.

You have no general authority to inspect the books of the officers of the United States, or to subject the officers themselves to an examination relative to entries in such books.

You have nothing to do with the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. You are officers of the United States, and as such, deal alone with the offenses against the United States laws, or which are made public offenses by the laws of the United States.

for his conviction and to find an indictment, there must be a concurrence of at least twelve jurors.

It is your right and your duty, if you should be in doubt, or should require further instructions, during your sessions, to ask the court through your foreman, or individually, for such instructions.

The general government has selected the Assistant District Attorney for the United States to represent its interests in all prosecutions, and in the absence of the United States District Attorney, he has the same authority that the United States District Attorney would have were he personally present, and he will be ready and willing to aid you in your investigations. He has the right to be present at the taking of all testimony before you, but he has no right to be present when you deliberate or when you vote; nor can anyone but members of the Grand Jury be present at your deliberations or at your voting.

The Assistant District Attorney will call and examine witnesses, and if need be, interpreters to assist you in your labors.

You are further instructed that in your examinations you will receive only legal testimony; mere hearsay testimony you will discard. If in the examination of a case, you become satisfied there is evidence not produced which would explain away a charge presented to you, it will be your duty to get such evidence.

Gentlemen of the jury, you must remember the great responsibility resting upon you. You must carry into the jury room the knowledge that under the constitution of our country, no form of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, can exist in this Territory.

In reference to this subject, I instruct you that it is claimed by prominent and well known people that certain Asiatics import and sell girls and women to their countrymen living here, and that there is a well known traffic in these unfortunate creatures. If this is so, it is in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, and I instruct you to fully and fairly investigate this matter, and in doing so you will have the aid and able assistance of the Assistant United States District Attorney, the High Sheriff of the Territory, and the police department of Honolulu.

The court here reminds you that the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States proscribes "That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

See also the Act of Congress of June 23, 1874, entitled "An Act to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible or involuntary servitude," which reads in part as follows:

"Whoever shall knowingly and wilfully sell or cause to be sold into any condition of involuntary servitude any other person for any term whatever, and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully hold to involuntary service, any person so sold or bought, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

"That every person who shall be accessory to any of the felonies herein declared either before or after the fact, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

While it is further provided by the laws of the United States (Act of March 3, 1875), in part as follows:

"Section 3. That the importation into the United States of women, for the purposes of prostitution, is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance, or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly or wilfully import or cause any importation of women into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, or shall knowingly or wilfully hold or attempt to hold any woman to such purposes, in pursuance of such illegal importation, and contract and agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, there is another question of serious importance which may come before you, and that is the investigation of the offenses committed upon the high seas. It is the spirit and soul of the law that the deck of an American ship should be as safe to the toilers of the sea as is the mainland to the toilers on the shore, and for that purpose the Congress of the United States has enacted (section 4611 of the Revised Statutes, as amended December 21, 1898), that

"Flogging and all other forms of corporal punishment are hereby prohibited on board any vessel, and no form of corporal punishment on board any vessel shall be deemed justifiable, and any master or other officer thereof, who shall violate the aforesaid provisions of this section, or either thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not less than three months or more than two years. Whenever any officer other than the master of such vessel shall violate any provision of this section, it shall be the duty of such master to surrender such officer to the proper authorities as soon as practicable. Any failure upon the part of such master to comply herewith, which failure shall result in the escape of such officer, shall render said master liable in damages to the person illegally punished by such officer."

It will thus be seen the policy of American law is to protect all of our citizens wherever they may be, and whatever their pursuits of life; and to that end, the law punishes the officers of vessels who impose any punishment or punishment permitted by the statutes of the United States; see as to punishments, section 4596 of the Revised Statutes as amended December 21, 1898 (Vol. 30, Statutes U. S., page 160); to which your attention is called, and which prescribes the kind and amount of punishment the officer of a ship may for each character of offense committed by men on ship-board, inflict; the officers of a ship cannot go beyond this.

Complaint has also been made to this court that the labor laws of the United States are being violated in this Territory, and the court instructs you that the hours of labor of all men employed by any contractor or subcontractor of the United States, or who are employed upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours a day, and it is unlawful for any officer of the United States government to require, or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, and any one who intentionally violates any provision of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, (27 Vol. Statutes U. S., page 340, passed August 1, 1892.)

If this statute is being violated, you are to ferret out the facts, and under the advice of the Assistant United States District Attorney, take such steps as are necessary to maintain the

READY-MADE SKIRTS

At Less Than the Cost of Materials.

When we first made our bow to the Honolulu public, just two years ago this month, scarcely a ready-made skirt was worn here. Yet we do not exaggerate when we say that in these two years we have sold THOUSANDS of skirts. Why? Because economical women have found out that to have their simple, every day wash skirts made by high-priced dressmakers is rank extravagance.

Factories can buy materials away under what YOU would pay, and cutting and sewing by machinery reduces cost to a minimum. But don't make the mistake of thinking that these machine-made garments are wanting in style and fit. The originals from which they are copied are made by high-salaried men-tailors and are always in the latest fashion.

Think of a well-made, perfectly fitting washable skirt for 35 cents. It is scarcely more than what the thread and trimmings would cost you. Yet that among other bargains is what you will find in our skirt offering on the center table this week. If you are one of those women who are skeptical about the possibility of getting a ready-made skirt that will look well on you, come in and be converted.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd.

law and protect the citizen against such violation.

Gentlemen, when you have finished your labors you will submit a final report in writing, stating in detail what you have done; and from time to time you can report to this court any indictments found and indictments ignored when the parties are already under arrest. But in all cases where you have considered a matter against a party not under arrest and ignored the charges, you will not mention that party's name in your report.

I hereby appoint J. B. Atherton your foreman, and you will select your own secretary. ESTEE, Judge.

October 14, 1901.

THE CIRCUS A SUCCESS.

An Australian Show That Is Catching the Town.

There was a big house at Benard & Co.'s circus last evening and in the opinion of all there the performance was well worth seeing. La Petite Ethel gives an exhibition that is certainly not exaggerated on the program. The animals are a great attraction and do credit to their trainer, Mr. Benard. Gus St. Leon and Miss Daisy are undoubtedly splendid exponents of horsemanship. The Wingate sisters are clever

PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER

Arrests Falling Hair,
Renews the Growth,
Removes the Dandruff,
Relieves Prickly Heat.

An Absolutely Perfect Hair Preparation.

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Sold by all Druggists and at the Union Barber Shop. Telephone 232.

er on the trapeze. Master Phil St. Leon and his pony are a pleasing feature and Mr. Frank Beverley and Miss Edith Danvers, the musical celebrity, send the patrons home in high glee with their society sketch: "I'm a Married Man Myself." The performance will take place every evening with a matinee on Saturday.

Joyful News for Weak Men.



To Men Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks.
To Men who have Drugged in Vain.
To Men who have lost Faith in Everything.
To men who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging, from ruining the most delicate organs of the body with poisonous chemicals; to men whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried to all men who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say

Stop Drugging. Stop Dosing Yourself. Nature calls for new strength, and you will never be cured until you supply that strength. This is not found in drugs, all of which are temporary stimulants. The real strength of the nerves and vital organs is electricity. That is what the body has lost, and what it must get back. My

Dr. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT supplies this. It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Weak Stomach, and all those physical and vital weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed.

FREE BOOK—I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Write now. Don't delay.

Dr. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 702 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF CONSTRUCTION AND DREDGING AT KAKAOKO, HONOLULU.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, December 2, 1901, for the construction of two wharves, and the dredging of a slip in the harbor of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Bishop Estate, No. 77 Merchant street, Honolulu, where further information can be obtained.

The trustees of the Bishop Estate do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

All bids must be sealed and addressed, "Proposals for Wharf Construction and Dredging."

Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1901. 5968

ANNUAL MEETING.

Wailuku Sugar Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Wailuku Sugar Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 9:30 a. m. Dated Honolulu, October 10, 1901. 5895 E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.

Honolulu Creamery LIMITED.

KING ST. NEAR SOUTH.

Are now prepared to deliver to any part of the city, absolutely pure Fresh Cream in Any Quantity at the following prices; terms, net cash:

In quart bottles, 75c.
In pint bottles, 40c.
In half-pint bottles, 20c.
A charge of 5 cents will be made for each bottle in addition to the price of the cream, which will be refunded on return of the bottle.

Special rates to dealers and ice cream parlors.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS GENERALLY.

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H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.
Fort Street, Opposite Wilder & Co.
FIRST-CLASS LUNCHEONS SERVED.
With Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.
Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Smokers' Requisites a Specialty.